

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CRYBA4 protein ab113143

製品の概要

製品名	Recombinant Human CRYBA4 protein
タンパク質長	Full length protein

製品の詳細

由来	Recombinant
由来	Escherichia coli

アミノ酸配列

アクセッション番号 [P53673](#)

生物種 Human

配列 **MGSSHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMTLQCTKSAGPWKMVVWDEDFQRRHEFT
AECPSVLELGFETVRSCLKVLSGAWVGFEGAGFQGQYILERGEYPSWDAW
GGNTAYPAERLTSFRPAACANHRDSRLTIFEQENFLGKKGELSDDYPSLQ
AMGWEGNEVGFSFHVHSGAWVCSQFPGYRGFQYVLECDHHS GDYKHFREWG
SHAPTFQVQSIRRIQQ**

分子量 25 kDa including tags

領域 1 to 196

タグ His tag N-Terminus

特性

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab113143** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
質量分析	MALDI-TOF
精製度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab113143 was purified using conventional chromatography.
製品の状態	Liquid

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性

Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.32% Tris HCl, 20% Glycerol, 0.58% Sodium chloride, 0.02% DTT

関連情報

機能 Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

関連疾患 Defects in CRYBA4 are the cause of cataract zonular type 2 (CZ2) [MIM:610425]; also known as lamellar cataract 2. A form of zonular cataract. Zonular or lamellar cataracts are opacities, broad or narrow, usually consisting of powdery white dots affecting only certain layers or zones between the cortex and nucleus of an otherwise clear lens. The opacity may be so dense as to render the entire central region of the lens completely opaque, or so translucent that vision is hardly if at all impeded. Zonular cataracts generally do not involve the embryonic nucleus, though sometimes they involve the fetal nucleus. Usually sharply separated from a clear cortex outside them, they may have projections from their outer edges known as riders or spokes. Defects in CRYBA4 are a cause of microphthalmia isolated with cataract type 4 (MCOPCT4) [MIM:610426]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Ocular abnormalities like opacities of the cornea and lens, scarring of the retina and choroid, cataract and other abnormalities like cataract may also be present.

配列類似性 Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family.

Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains.

ドメイン Has a two-domain beta-structure, folded into four very similar Greek key motifs.

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